

TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER 1 - ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION
SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 83 - SCREWORMS

*Checked 72-102
8/11/72*

Pursuant to sections 4 through 7 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, sections 1 and 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, sections 1 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1905, as amended, and sections 3 and 11 of the Act of July 2, 1952 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f), Part 83, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended in the following respects:

In § 83.6, paragraphs (a) and (b) are amended to read:

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.

* * * * *

(a) Livestock may be moved interstate into any State except those in the controlled zone if inspected by a State or Federal Inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that either (1) such livestock were inspected by him within the 72 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of

screwworm infestation and free of open wounds,^{1/} or (2) such livestock were so inspected and found free of screwworm infestation but were found to have open wounds^{1/} which in his judgment could be adequately treated to eliminate any risk of screwworm infestation of the livestock, and that all such wounds on each individual animal have been treated in the manner required by him with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8: Provided That, if, in any lot of livestock offered for inspection under this paragraph, any animal is found to be infested with screwworms, such animal shall not be moved interstate until freed therefrom and all the animals in the lot may be moved interstate only if, at the point of origin of the interstate movement, they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8.

(b) Livestock may be moved interstate into any State in the controlled zone if inspected by a State or Federal inspector or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that such livestock were inspected by him within the 72 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of screwworm infestation and if, at the point of origin of the interstate movement, they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8.

^{1/} Open wounds are those wounds or conditions which are prone to attract screwworm infestation and include castration and/or docking wounds, wounds caused by dehorning, navel wounds of livestock less than one week of age, epithelioma of the eye (cancer eye); or any other wound, injury or condition which in the opinion of the certifying officer may harbor screwworm larvae not visible on inspection.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32 Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 1 through 4, 33 Stat. 1264 and 1265, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132; 21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f; 29 F.R. 16210, as amended; 37 F.R. 6327, 6505)

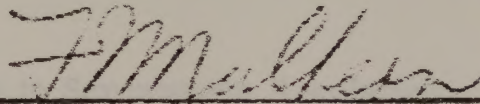
Effective date. The foregoing amendments shall become effective upon issuance.

The amendments provide for the interstate movement of livestock with any open wounds (minor or not) into any area except the controlled zone when such livestock have been inspected and certified free of screwworm infestation and all wounds found on inspection of such livestock have been individually treated with a permitted precautionary pesticide. To this extent the amendments relieve certain restrictions presently imposed but no longer deemed necessary to prevent the spread of screwworms and must be made effective promptly to be of maximum benefit to affected persons. The amendments also clarify the requirements for interstate shipment of livestock in a lot containing any animal infested with screwworms and for interstate shipment into the controlled zone. Insofar as the amendments impose more stringent requirements than heretofore applied, they are necessary to prevent the spread of such infestation.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendments are impracticable, unnecessary

and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 11th day of August
1972.



F. J. Mulhern
Administrator
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

Room 301, 702 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

August 3, 1972

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 72-11-1

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

Subject: Amendment to Screwworm Regulation

To: All Concerned

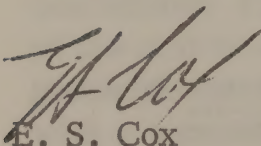
We have been advised that the recent Screwworm Regulation has been amended as follows:

Livestock moving within the areas of recurring infestation do not have to be sprayed or dipped, but they must be inspected and found free of screwworms and open wounds within 24 hours prior to movement and a certificate issued to that effect.

This means that livestock shipped from Texas to any part of the United States except the southeastern States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee, do not have to be sprayed or dipped, but must be inspected within 24 hours of shipment, found free of screwworms and open wounds, and a certificate issued to cover the shipment.

All livestock shipped from Texas (or passing through Texas), to the southeastern states mentioned in the above paragraph must be inspected and sprayed or dipped, and a certificate issued as previously instructed.

Please call this office, telephone number - Area Code 512 397-5551 if you have any questions concerning the regulations.



E. S. Cox
Veterinarian in Charge
Animal Health

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

Room 301, 702 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

August 1, 1972

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 72-11-1

Subject: Screwworm Regulations Effective July 29, 1972

To: All Concerned

Attached is a copy of the Screwworm regulation, 9 CFR, Part 83, which was published in the Federal Register on July 29, 1972. For purposes of this regulation, three zones are designated in the United States:

- (1) The area of recurring infestation
- (2) Controlled zone
- (3) Any other area in the Continental United States

The Areas of Recurring Infestations are:

The entire State of Texas; the entire State of Oklahoma; the entire Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma in Arizona; the counties of Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernadino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura in California; and the counties of Catron, Chaves, DeBaca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra and Socorro in New Mexico.

Controlled Zone areas are:

The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Interstate Movement Within the Area of Recurring Infestation:

Animals may move within the area of recurring infestation under the following conditions: (1) the entire lot is inspected and a certificate issued within 24 hours of the movement; ~~(2) all classes of livestock are dipped or sprayed in a permitted pesticide except animals for immediate slaughter;~~ (3) minor wounds are treated with a permitted pesticide.

Movement from Area of Recurring Infestation to Controlled Zone:

Animals may move from the area of recurring infestation to controlled zone areas under the following conditions: (1) the entire lot is inspected and a certificate issued within 24 hours of the movement, (2) all classes of livestock are dipped or sprayed in a permitted pesticide, (3) minor wounds are treated with a permitted pesticide.

Movement from Area of Recurring Infestation to Any Other Point in the United States:

Animals may move from the area of recurring infestation to any other point in the United States under the following conditions: (1) the entire lot is inspected and a certificate issued within 24 hours of the movement; and (2) all minor wounds are treated with a permitted pesticide.

Personnel Authorized to Inspect Livestock

Livestock moving interstate within or from the area of recurring infestation must be inspected within 24 hours of shipment by a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian, or by an accredited veterinarian.

How Certificates are Issued and Prepared

Each certificate issued for movement of livestock in or from the area of recurring infestation should identify the livestock by number in the shipment, class, breed, and sex and give the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, point of origin and destination of the shipment. Such inspection and certification must be made within 24 hours of shipment. Certificates issued for animals treated must contain the following information:

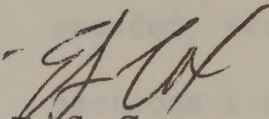
Concentration and pesticide used and date applied.

Permitted Pesticides - Whole Body Treatment:

- (1) Chemargo Co-Ral (coumaphos) emulsifiable concentrate used as a spray only in concentration of 0.20-0.25%.
- (2) Dow Korlan 24E for use as a spray in the concentration of 0.5%. (This product is not to be applied to beef cattle within 7 days of slaughter.)
- (3) Chemagro 25% Co-Ral (coumaphos) wettable powder. May be used as spray or dip in concentration of 0.20-0.25%.

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If you have any questions regarding this regulation, please feel free to contact this office.



E. S. Cox

Veterinarian in Charge
Animal Health

TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

CHAPTER I - ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION
SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUBCHAPTER C - INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
ANIMALS (INCLUDING POULTRY) AND
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PART 83 - SCREWORMS

Pursuant to sections 4 through 7 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, sections 1 and 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended, sections 1 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1905, as amended, and sections 3 and 11 of the Act of July 2, 1962 (21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, 123-126, 134b, 134f), regulations to appear in a new Part 83 designated "Screwworms" in Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, are hereby issued to read as follows:

Sec. 83.1 Definitions.

83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

83.3 Notice of regulations.

83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance.

83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.

83.7 Certificates; forms, distribution, and withholding.

83.8 Permitted pesticides and approved procedures.

83.9 Exceptions.

Sec. 83.10 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

83.11 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

§ 83.1 Definitions. As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) (1) Screwworms. The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, Cochliomyia hominivorax.

(2) Screwworm infestation. The presence of screwworms or the contagion thereof.

(b) Livestock. Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any other official to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) Federal Inspector. An inspector or Veterinary Medical Officer of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the function involved, or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(f) State Inspector. An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State, or political subdivision thereof,

and authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved pursuant to a cooperative agreement with Veterinary Services.

(g) Accredited Veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture under Part 161 of this chapter to perform the function involved.

(h) Person. Any person, company, or corporation.

(i) State. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

(j) Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

(k) Areas of recurring infestation. The areas designated as such in § 83.2.

(l) Controlled Zone. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

(m) Moved. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(n) Permitted pesticide. Any pesticide permitted by the Department for treatment as required in this part, and listed in § 83.8, or otherwise permitted by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(o) Approved treatment. Treatment with any permitted pesticide.

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

Notice is hereby given that screwworm infestations usually exist from April 15 through November 30 of each year in the following areas, which are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation:

- (1) Texas: The entire State.
 - (2) Puerto Rico: The entire Commonwealth.
 - (3) Arizona: Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenelee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma Counties.
 - (4) California: Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties.
 - (5) New Mexico: Catron, Chaves, DeBaca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Lea, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra and Socorro Counties.
 - (6) Oklahoma: The entire State.
- § 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations in this part are promulgated in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States.

§ 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.

(a)(1) Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and other means of conveyance which have been used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of,

screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph (a) immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point en route where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the United States Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise, the means of conveyance shall be ^{so} cleaned and treated with a permitted pesticide immediately upon receipt of such notice and wherever it is then located, except that, if the railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance is in transit at the time such notice is received, such cleaning and treatment may be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, having notice that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance interstate for any purpose until it

has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal or State inspector or veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.7 of this chapter, except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector or veterinarian to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein, using a permitted pesticide, in accordance with directions given by the inspector or veterinarian to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part, and it shall not be necessary to treat the surface of fences or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all other vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to railroad cars under this paragraph and § 71.7 of this chapter.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.

^{interstate}
The movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation is prohibited from April 15 through November 30 each year unless the following conditions are met:

(a) Livestock may be moved interstate into

any State

except those in the controlled zone or in the areas of recurring infestation, if inspected by a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that either (1) such livestock were inspected by him within the 24 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of screwworm infestation and free of open wounds,^{1/} or (2) such livestock were so inspected and found free of screwworm infestation but were found to have any minor open wounds^{1/} which in his judgment could be adequately treated to eliminate any risk of screwworm infestation of the livestock, and each such animal has been treated in the manner required by him with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8: Provided That, if, in any lot of livestock offered for inspection, any animal is found to be infested with screwworms, such animal shall not be moved interstate until freed therefrom and the other animals in the same lot which are not so infested may be moved interstate only if they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8.

which upon inspection are found to be free of screwworm infestation
 (b) Livestock may be moved interstate into the controlled zone or an area of recurring infestation if they have been sprayed or dipped at point of origin of the movement with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8.

§ 83.7 Certificates; forms, distributions, and withholding.

(1) When a lot of livestock has been inspected under any provision

^{1/} Open wounds are those wounds or conditions which are prone to attract screwworm infestation and include castration and/or docking wounds, wounds caused by dehorning, navel wounds of livestock less than one week of age, epithelioma of the eye (cancer eye); or any other wound, injury or condition which in the opinion of the certifying officer may harbor screwworm larvae not visible on inspection.

of the regulations in this part, and found to be eligible for movement interstate, the inspector shall issue a certificate, in accordance with instructions from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, indicating that the lot covered by it has been determined to be eligible for movement under said provision; identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex; and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(2) The certificates shall include such other information as is required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases, to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(3) The original of each certificate issued under the regulations in this part shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The Official issuing the certificate shall send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge, Veterinary Services, in the State of destination and shall also retain a copy in his own files until disposal is authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(4) When livestock affected with ^{any} open wound ^{1/} are presented for inspection under the regulations in this part, the inspector may withhold certification of the livestock if the wound or other condition is of such character that he is not reasonably sure that infestation of screwworms does not exist, and the livestock cannot be adequately treated to eliminate a risk of spread of such an infestation.

§ 83.8 Permitted pesticides and approved procedures.

(a) The treatment of livestock for interstate movement under the regulations in this Part shall be done only with a permitted pesticide and at locations where the livestock can be properly treated in accordance with § 83.6 under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian, as determined by such an official.

(b) The proprietary brands of pesticides permitted by the Department for the treatment of livestock as required in this part are as follows:

(1) For use as wound treatment on horses only:

Franklin Smear 62; Franklin Kiltect-100;

Franklin-Kiltect-100 bomb; and Martin's U.S. Formula No. 62.

(2) For use as a wound treatment on any livestock:

Texas Phenothiazine Co. TPC Livestock Smear;

Martin's Korlan Smear Insecticide

(3) For use as a spray and/or dip on any livestock:

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Animal Insecticide

25% wettable powder used as a 0.20 - 0.25 percent spray or dip or wound treatment.

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Emulsifiable Livestock

Insecticide used as a 0.20 - 0.25 percent spray or wound treatment.

Dow Korlan 24E Insecticide used as a 0.45 - 0.5 percent spray or wound treatment.

(c) Approval of other pesticides. Proprietary brands of pesticides not listed in this section are permitted to be used for purposes of this part only when approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 83.9 Exceptions.

(a) The requirements of § 83.6(b) for treatment with a permitted pesticide as a condition of interstate movement to a controlled zone or an area of recurring infestation shall not apply to equines which are primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, if they comply with the inspection, wound treatment and certification requirements of § 83.6(a) that would apply if they were to be moved to a point outside such zones or areas.

(b) The Deputy Administrator may authorize the movement, not otherwise permitted by the regulations in this part, of livestock not known to be affected with, or to carry the contagion of screwworms, in specific cases when, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms is present, and under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

§ 83.10 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

All assembly, unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at the premises of origin or other places for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification for interstate movement from areas of recurring infestation under the regulations in this part shall be the responsibility of the owner and carrier moving such livestock.

§ 83.11 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

The provisions in Part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of the means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict in with the provisions / this part.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32
secs. 1 through 4, 33 Stat. 1264 and 1265, as amended;
Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132;
123-126,
21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, / 134b, 134f; 29 F.R.
16210, as amended; 37 F.R. 6327, 6505.)

Effective date. The foregoing provisions shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

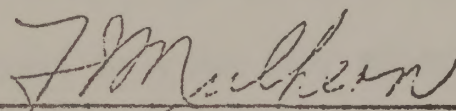
The purpose of the foregoing provisions is to prevent the interstate spread of screwworms

and thus to protect the livestock industry from this costly pest. These regulations should be made effective as soon as possible in order to afford maximum protection to the livestock industry of the United States during the present season of maximum screwworm infestation which begins about April 15 and extends through November 30 of each year.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public

procedure with respect to the provisions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of July
1972.



F. J. Mulhern
Administrator

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

TITLE 9 - ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

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Sec. 83.1 Definitions.

83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

83.3 Notice of regulations.

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§ 83.1 Definitions. As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

(a) (1) Screwworms. The communicable disease (myiasis) of livestock caused by the presence of the screwworm, Cochliomyia hominivorax.

(2) Screwworm infestation. The presence of screwworms or the contagion thereof.

(b) Livestock. Cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, mules, burros, or other livestock.

(c) Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(d) Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, or any other official to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(e) Federal Inspector. An inspector or Veterinary Medical Officer of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, responsible for the function involved, or a State employee appointed by the Department as a collaborator to perform the function involved.

(f) State Inspector. An inspector regularly employed in livestock sanitary work of a State, or political subdivision thereof,

and authorized by such State or political subdivision to perform the function involved pursuant to a cooperative agreement with Veterinary Services.

(g) Accredited Veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the United States Department of Agriculture under Part 161 of this chapter to perform the function involved.

(h) Person. Any person, company, or corporation.

(i) State. Any State, Territory, the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico.

(j) Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

(k) Areas of recurring infestation. The areas designated as such in § 83.2.

(l) Controlled Zone. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

(m) Moved. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, or delivered or received for movement, by any person, via land, water, or air.

(n) Permitted pesticide. Any pesticide permitted by the Department for treatment as required in this part, and listed in § 83.8, or otherwise permitted by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases for use under the regulations in this part.

(o) Approved treatment. Treatment with any permitted pesticide.

§ 83.2 Notice relating to existence of screwworms.

Notice is hereby given that screwworm infestations usually exist from April 15 through November 30 of each year in the following areas, which are hereby designated as areas of recurring infestation:

(1) Texas: The entire State.

(2) Puerto Rico: The entire Commonwealth.

(3) Arizona: Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenelee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai and Yuma Counties.

(4) California: Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties.

(5) New Mexico: Catron, Chaves, DeBaca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Lea, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, Sierra and Socorro Counties.

(6) Oklahoma: The entire State.

§ 83.3 Notice of regulations.

Notice is hereby given that the regulations in this part are promulgated in order to effectually suppress and extirpate screwworms, to prevent the spread and dissemination of the contagion thereof, and to protect the livestock of the United States.

§ 83.4 Interstate movements of affected livestock.

No livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall be moved interstate for any purpose.

§ 83.5 Cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance, facilities, and premises; litter and manure.

(a)(1) Railroad cars, trucks, boats, aircraft, and other means of conveyance which have been used in connection with the interstate movement of any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of,

screwworms shall be thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph (a) immediately after the livestock are unloaded at destination and at each point en route where the livestock are transferred to another means of conveyance, if the carrier has been given notice from the United States Department of Agriculture or is otherwise on notice that the livestock are so affected or carry such contagion. Otherwise, the means of conveyance shall be ^{so} cleaned and treated with a permitted pesticide immediately upon receipt of such notice and wherever it is then located, except that, if the railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance is in transit at the time such notice is received, such cleaning and treatment may be postponed until such means of conveyance arrives at its next destination, where it shall be immediately cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph. Compliance with this paragraph shall be the responsibility of the carrier having custody of the means of conveyance at the time cleaning and treatment is required.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person, having notice that a railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance has contained any livestock affected with, or carrying the contagion of, screwworms shall move such railroad car, truck, boat, aircraft or other means of conveyance interstate for any purpose until it

has been thoroughly cleaned and treated in accordance with this paragraph.

(3) All cleaning and treatment required by this paragraph shall be conducted under supervision of a Federal or State inspector or veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, and shall be conducted in accordance with § 71.7 of this chapter, except that all litter and manure removed from any means of conveyance, facilities or premises shall be handled in such a manner as is required by the inspector or veterinarian to insure the destruction of screwworms (in any stage of the life cycle) that might be contained therein, using a permitted pesticide, in accordance with directions given by the inspector or veterinarian to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part, and it shall not be necessary to treat the surface of fences or troughs. Aircraft shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to boats, and all other vehicles shall be subject to the same requirements as are applicable to railroad cars under this paragraph and § 71.7 of this chapter.

§ 83.6 Interstate movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation.

^{interstate}
The movement of livestock from areas of recurring infestation is prohibited from April 15 through November 30 each year unless the following conditions are met:

- (a) Livestock may be moved interstate into any State

except those in the controlled zone or in the areas of recurring infestation, if inspected by a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian and accompanied by his certification that either (1) such livestock were inspected by him within the 24 hours preceding such movement and were found to be free of screwworm infestation and free of open wounds,^{1/} or (2) such livestock were so inspected and found free of screwworm infestation but were found to have any minor open wounds^{1/} which in his judgment could be adequately treated to eliminate any risk of screwworm infestation of the livestock, and each such animal has been treated in the manner required by him with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8: Provided That, if, in any lot of livestock offered for inspection, any animal is found to be infested with screwworms, such animal shall not be moved interstate until freed therefrom and the other animals in the same lot which are not so infested may be moved interstate only if they have been sprayed with or dipped in a permitted pesticide as provided in § 83.8.

which upon inspection are found to be free of screwworm infestation
 (b) Livestock/may be moved interstate into the controlled zone
 or an area of recurring infestation if they have been sprayed or dipped at point of origin of the movement with a permitted pesticide as specified in § 83.8.

§ 83.7 Certificates; forms, distributions, and withholding.

- (1) When a lot of livestock has been inspected under any provision

^{1/} Open wounds are those wounds or conditions which are prone to attract screwworm infestation and include castration and/or docking wounds, wounds caused by dehorning, navel wounds of livestock less than one week of age, epithelioma of the eye (cancer eye); or any other wound, injury or condition which in the opinion of the certifying officer may harbor screwworm larvae not visible on inspection.

of the regulations in this part, and found to be eligible for movement interstate, the inspector shall issue a certificate, in accordance with instructions from the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, indicating that the lot covered by it has been determined to be eligible for movement under said provision; identifying the lot by number of livestock, kind, breed, and sex; and giving the date of inspection, the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, and the point of origin and destination of the shipment.

(2) The certificates shall include such other information as is required by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, in specific cases, to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

(3) The original of each certificate issued under the regulations in this part shall be furnished to the applicant therefor and shall accompany the lot of livestock covered by it to destination. The Official issuing the certificate shall send a copy thereof to the State veterinarian and to the Federal veterinarian in charge, Veterinary Services, in the State of destination and shall also retain a copy in his own files until disposal is authorized by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services.

(4) When livestock affected with ^{any} open wound ^{1/} are presented for inspection under the regulations in this part, the inspector may withhold certification of the livestock if the wound or other condition is of such character that he is not reasonably sure that infestation of screwworms does not exist, and the livestock cannot be adequately treated to eliminate a risk of spread of such an infestation.

§ 83.8 Permitted pesticides and approved procedures.

(a) The treatment of livestock for interstate movement under the regulations in this Part shall be done only with a permitted pesticide and at locations where the livestock can be properly treated in accordance with § 83.6 under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector or veterinarian or an accredited veterinarian, as determined by such an official.

(b) The proprietary brands of pesticides permitted by the Department for the treatment of livestock as required in this part, are as follows:

(1) For use as wound treatment on horses only:

Franklin Smear 62; Franklin Kiltect-100;

Franklin-Kiltect-100 bomb; and Martin's U.S. Formula No. 62.

(2) For use as a wound treatment on any livestock:

Texas Phenothiazine Co. TPC Livestock Smear;

Martin's Korlan Smear Insecticide

(3) For use as a spray and/or dip on any livestock:

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Animal Insecticide

25% wettable powder used as a 0.20 - 0.25 percent spray or dip or wound treatment.

Chemagro Co-Ral (coumaphos) Emulsifiable Livestock Insecticide used as a 0.20 - 0.25 percent spray or wound treatment.

Dow Korlan 24E Insecticide used as a 0.45 - 0.5 percent spray or wound treatment.

(c) Approval of other pesticides. Proprietary brands of pesticides not listed in this section are permitted to be used for purposes of this part only when approved in specific cases by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 83.9 Exceptions.

(a) The requirements of § 83.6(b) for treatment with a permitted pesticide as a condition of interstate movement to a controlled zone or an area of recurring infestation shall not apply to equines which are primarily used for exhibition purposes and the appearance of which clearly indicates daily grooming, if they comply with the inspection, wound treatment and certification requirements of § 83.6(a) that would apply if they were to be moved to a point outside such zones or areas.

(b) The Deputy Administrator may authorize the movement, not otherwise permitted by the regulations in this part, of livestock not known to be affected with, or to carry the contagion of screwworms, in specific cases when, in his opinion, no risk of spread of screwworms is present, and under such conditions as he may require to carry out the purposes of the regulations in this part.

§ 83.10 Responsibility for livestock at places of inspection.

All assembly, unloading, reloading, and other handling of livestock at the premises of origin or other places for purposes of inspection, treatment, and certification for interstate movement from areas of recurring infestation under the regulations in this part shall be the responsibility of the owner and carrier moving such livestock.

§ 83.11 Applicability of general provisions in Part 71 of this chapter.

The provisions in Part 71 of this chapter shall be applicable with respect to the movement of livestock and cleaning and treatment of the means of conveyance, facilities and premises to prevent the dissemination of screwworms only insofar as they are not in conflict in with the provisions / this part.

(Secs. 4-7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; secs. 1 and 2, 32

secs. 1 through 4, 33 Stat. 1264 and 1265, as amended; Stat. 791-792, as amended; secs. 3 and 11, 76 Stat. 130, 132;

123-126,
21 U.S.C. 111-113, 115, 117, 120, 121, / 134b, 134f; 29 F.R.

16210, as amended; 37 F.R. 6327, 6505.)

Effective date. The foregoing provisions shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

The purpose of the foregoing provisions is to prevent the interstate spread of screwworms

and thus to protect the livestock industry from this costly pest. These regulations should be made effective as soon as possible in order to afford maximum protection to the livestock industry of the United States during the present season of maximum screwworm infestation which begins about April 15 and extends through November 30 of each year.

Accordingly, under the administrative procedure provisions in 5 U.S.C. 553, it is found upon good cause that notice and other public

procedure with respect to the provisions are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 26th day of July
1972.

F. J. Mulhern

F. J. Mulhern
Administrator

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

REFERENCE SLIP

TO

1-4-73

Dr JACK PITCHER

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|---|---|
| ☐ ACTION | ☐ NOTE AND RETURN |
| ☐ APPROVAL | ☐ PER PHONE CALL |
| ☐ AS REQUESTED | ☐ RECOMMENDATION |
| ☐ FOR COMMENT | ☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF |
| ☒ FOR INFORMATION | ☐ RETURNED |
| ☐ INITIALS | ☐ SEE ME |
| ☐ NOTE AND FILE | ☐ YOUR SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

ENLIGHTENING!!

FROM

Dr Moffitt
STATE-FEDERAL SCABIES PROGRAM
322 POST OFFICE BUILDING
205 EAST 5TH STREET
AMARILLO, TEXAS 79101

SCREWWORM EPIDEMIC NEARS END

■ THE DECADE'S WORST EPIDEMIC of screwworms is freezing to a halt for 1972.

"Sometimes we thought the day would never come, but it's now evident that cooler weather in North Texas and elsewhere is beginning to thin out the screwworms," explains Dr. James Novy, veterinarian at the Agricultural Extension Service's Mission Screwworm Lab.

In mid-November, for the first time since June, the Mission Lab received no new reports of screwworm outbreaks in the Panhandle and only 40 cases in the vast region west of Del Rio, Novy optimistically says.

Texas livestockmen also are sending only half as many positive samples to the Lab as in previous weeks, Novy says. "The reduced number of samples partially is a result of a 'why bother' attitude of discouraged livestock producers," he adds.

But Novy figures that three consecutive days of below 50-degree temperatures, as has occurred in much of the state, has taken a toll on the screwworm population. Such weather, Novy says, is sufficiently cold to kill 98 percent of screwworm infestations.

Isolated outbreaks of the flesh-eating insects may occur in livestock until mid-December, especially in South Texas, Novy says.

The epidemic this year has increased in intensity since March, and present figures show over 93,000 confirmed cases of screwworms nationwide, 88,637 of which were reported in Texas. All but nine of Texas' 254 counties have experienced screwworm attacks.

Although this year's epidemic for all practical purposes has subsided, Mission Lab still is interested in worm samples from across the state.

"Accurate counts on 1972 cases will help us next year to determine if we've made any progress in the fight," Novy says. "Also it is particularly important that we have information about the number and location of cases because we need to know where they are surviving during the winter months," he adds.

Novy explains that screwworm flies will winter anywhere south of a line between San Antonio and Houston and in some areas as far north as 150 miles of that line, depending on the severity of winter weather.

In hopes of preventing an epidemic in 1973 the Extension Service's eradication program now is making drops of sterile screwworm flies in seven counties in South Texas: Webb, Zapata, Jim Hogg, Duval, McMullen, Live Oak, and Jim Wells counties. The counties have reported almost 80 percent of this year's cases and are known to have overwintered screwworms in 1971, Novy says.

"As the number of infestations diminish in the overwintering area, we plan to extend our manpower to give more attention to hot spots in other parts of the state," Novy adds.

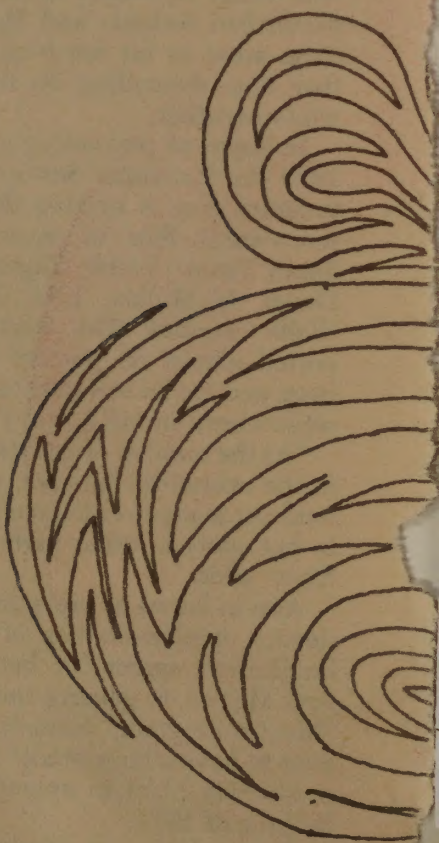
Also in hopes of preventing future epidemics, implementation of a screwworm eradication agreement between the US and Mexico is gaining momentum. The "Mexico Program," formulated in August, aims to have a large sterile screwworm fly production plant in operation in Mexico by June of 1974.

Three ships, 34 airplanes, and 200 other vehicles now are being assembled for later use in wiping out much of Mexico's screwworm population, thus halting the northward migration of screwworms into Texas.



Merry Christmas

Santa's rosy, plump cheeks and bobbing red cap speak of joy and wisdom of Christmas. His vision brings laughter to children's eyes and makes old feel young. May it remind us of the magic of the season that invites hope for a better day and peace for all of mankind.



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